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(54) Halftoning for hi-fi color inks

(57) A digital printer and a method is provided to print an image having at least two different colors. The printer comprises a first halftone screen associated with a first color and arranged at a first angle, and a second halftone screen associated with a second color and arranged at the first angle. The first and second screens, respectively, comprise dots that do not overlap when the sum of the two colors is less than or equal to 100% coverage.

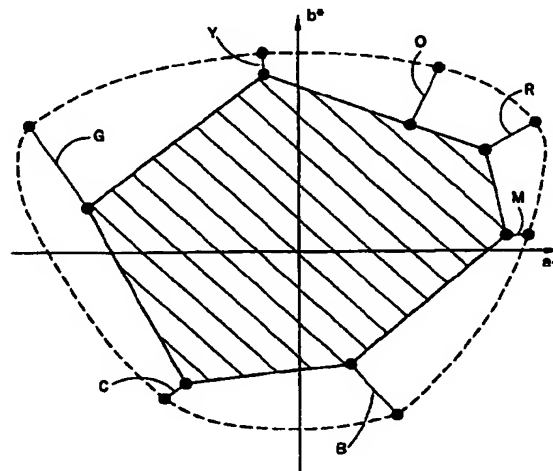


FIG.1

EP 1 014 686 A2

Description

[0001] Figure 1 depicts a representative "slice" of color space in the visible spectrum, showing the additive and subtractive primary colors. As is known in the art of color science, the slice illustrated in Figure 1 is a section of a three-dimensional color space, with a white-to-black neutral axis emerging from the center of the diagram out of the page.

[0002] Around the perimeter of the section of color space are shown locations representing a full saturation of the subtractive primary colors yellow (Y), magenta (M), and cyan (C). These subtractive colors, as is well known, are used in the printing of images, because combinations of these colors can theoretically simulate all other colors in the visible spectrum.

[0003] Located between the various pairs of subtractive primary colors in the color space are what are here called the "hi-fi" colors, blue (B), red (R), and green (G). As can be seen in Figure 1, each hi-fi color can theoretically be simulated by combining, such as on a printed surface, colorants (such as toner or ink) of the two adjacent primary colors, so that magenta plus cyan together on a printed sheet would yield blue, while cyan and yellow would produce green, and so forth. However, this theoretical mixing of primary colors to yield other colors may result in a limited printer gamut. The inevitable chemical shortcomings of typical colorant compositions will often cause combinations of primary colorants to yield a sub-optimal rendering of the desired combination color.

[0004] Within the shape shown in Figure 1, wherein colors of any kind will be more vivid (i.e., have higher chroma) as one approaches the perimeter, the shaded area bounded by solid curved lines represents a typical practical gamut of colors obtainable with the printing apparatus. If it is attempted to print one of the primary colors, such as yellow, a yellow colorant is applied to the sheet, unalloyed with any other color; in such a case, pure yellow colorant will yield the theoretical maximum chrominance of the desired color. This optimal use of uncombined primary color is represented by the fact that the solid curved line within the shape substantially meets the perimeter of the shape only at the point of pure color, when yellow colorant is not combined with any magenta or cyan colorant.

[0005] However, if it is desired, for example, to print a green area, there must be supplied onto the paper a visually-effective combination of yellow with cyan. As long as one primary color dominates, almost optimal chrominance can be achieved, as is shown by the fact the curved solid line is reasonably close to the shape when yellow or cyan dominates. When colors toward a pure green are desired, which would require close to a half-and-half split of the two types of colorant, the lack of chrominance becomes noticeable, as shown in Figure 1 by the fact that, near the area marked G, the solid curved line is quite far from the corner of the shape

which represents a perfect green. In practical terms, the fact that the solid curved line is far from the perimeter of the shape results in a distinct dull or grayish appearance when the combination color is attempted. A similar lack of chrominance will appear when other hi-fi hues, such as red or blue, are attempted to be printed with close-to-equal proportions of subtractive colors.

[0006] It has been proposed, particularly in the art of xerographic printing and other ink jet and acoustic ink printing, to overcome the problem of obtaining the hi-fi hues by providing a printing apparatus which lays down not only the CMY primary colors, but also one or more apparatus (such as development units) which lay down one or more types of colorant to print hi-fi hues, such as RGB. Instead of trying to obtain, for example, pure blue by mixing magenta and cyan colorants, such a system would simply lay down a dedicated blue colorant. With the addition of a black (K) development unit such as for printing of text, improving an achievable optical density, and to help create neutral grays, such "hi-fi" color printing systems would typically include five or more development units.

[0007] Color printing on halftone printers involves the formation of color separations as halftone screens for each color which is to be used to form a color image. The halftone screens are laid down in a predetermined overlapping relationship to each other which result in generation of the desired color image. A well known problem when overlapping two or more halftone screens is the possibility of developing a moiré pattern or other form of interference, when the screens are not properly positioned. To avoid the moiré or other undesirable patterns, precise angle combinations of the screens are required. It is known that increasing the difference in an angle of two overlaid screens will result in a smaller pattern, making the pattern less apparent. It is noted that a 90° screen is essentially the same as one at 0°, just as a 135° screen is the same as a 45° screen (though with asymmetrical dot shapes, the orientation of the dots varies around the full 360° arc, ---this is not a major factor in moiré patterning). Thus, the largest possible angle difference between two overlaid screens is 45°.

[0008] If a two-color print is to be generated, the angles of the two color screens should be separated by 45°. The dominant color is normally located at 45° since it will be less apparent, and the secondary color--- often black, at 0°. In consideration of the foregoing, when three screens are used in a printing process, the maximum angle difference offset is 30°.

[0009] While images of two or three colors are at times used, it is also common that four process colors are used in color image printing. The printing industry has therefore, generated a standardized combination of four halftone angles. In particular, cyan is located at 15°, black at 45°, magenta at 75° and yellow at 0°. Since yellow is the lightest and least noticeable color, it can be set at 0°, even though 0° is a highly noticeable angle, and

it is only 15° from the nearest neighbor. In some embodiments, cyan is known to be set at 105°, however, with symmetrical dots this is substantially the same as 15° (and even with asymmetrical dots, it does not make a large difference).

[0010] When four process colors using the above angle combinations are overlaid, the resulting moire or other interference patterns are as small as possible. However, if these angles are off even a slight amount, problems with the image will occur.

[0011] It is known that many color printing systems will include five or more development units having different color colorants. Attempting to incorporate these additional colors is difficult, especially if each color must have a unique halftone angle. Particularly, once there are more than four angles, which must be laid down, the patterning problems discussed above are greatly increased. A known solution to limiting the angles which are incorporated in the printing process is to use the same halftone angle for colors at opposing hue regions such as red or orange used at the same angle as cyan, green used at the same angle as magenta, blue used at the same angle as yellow, and black used at the same angle as gold or silver.

[0012] A limitation placed on the use of the same halftone angles for colors of opposing hues is that the opposed colorants are not to be simultaneously printed. This constraint exists in order to prevent registration errors which degrade the output print.

[0013] It has been considered desirable to determine a manner which would allow for a relaxation of the limitation against a simultaneous printing of opposed colorants. In particular the present invention is directed to an arrangement which relaxes the constraint that the two opposed colorants be mutually exclusive at any given pixel location.

[0014] There are numerous teachings for converting a color signal in one color space to another color space. Such processing are understood to use halftone screens for color printing.

[0015] According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a printing apparatus capable of printing multi-color images. The printing apparatus uses halftone screens for each of the colors used in the printing operation. A first halftone screen is provided including a plurality of dots, where the first halftone screen is also arranged at a first angle. A second halftone screen also having a plurality of dots is then formed and also arranged at the first angle, and further is inverse to the first halftone screen. The inverse halftone screen is offset from the first halftone screen whereby the dots of the inverse halftone screen are midway between centers of two dots of the first halftone screen. In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, the printing apparatus allows for a simultaneous printing of colors having opposite hues at substantially the same pixel area.

Figure 1 shows a representative section of color space illustrating a principle of "hi-fi" color according to the present invention;

Figure 2 is a simplified elevational view showing the essential portions of a xerographic engine suitable for image-on-image printing of full-color images;

Figures 3a-3c are a series of illustrations showing halftone screens having the same angle and frequency aligned together for a printing procedure;

Figures 4a-4c illustrate a first halftone screen and a second inverse halftone screen according to the teachings of the present invention and the alignment of such screens for printing operations; and

Figure 5 is a graph showing the printing parameters allowed in accordance with the teachings of the present invention.

[0016] Figure 2 is a simplified elevational view showing the essential portions of a xerographic engine suitable for image-on-image printing of full-color images. Although one embodiment of the invention involves printing an image using image-on-image xerography as will be described, the claimed methods can be applied to any color printing system, including ink-jet, lithography, acoustic ink printing (AIP), etc.

[0017] In the particular architecture of Figure 2 of the present invention, a series of development units successively lay down different primary-colored toners on a single photoreceptor, and the accumulated different-colored toners are then transferred to a print sheet, such as a sheet of paper. As shown in Figure 2, photoreceptor belt 10 is entrained around a series of rollers, and along the circumference of photoreceptor belt 10 are disposed a series of charge corotrons, each indicated as 12, exposure devices indicated as 14, which, as known in the art, could comprise for example an independent laser scanner or LED print bar, and developing apparatus, such as charged donor rolls 16, which apply appropriately-charged toner to the suitably charged or discharged areas created by exposure devices 14. A person of skill in the art of printing will appreciate that each combination of charge corotron 12, exposure device 14, and development unit 16 along the circumference of photoreceptor 10 represents an "imaging station" capable of placing toner of a particular primary or other color in imagewise fashion on photoreceptor 10. The location of where these colors are to be placed will, of course, be determined by the various areas discharged by the series of exposure devices 14. There may also be, disposed along photoreceptor belt 10, any number of ancillary devices, such as cleaning corotrons, cleaning blades, etc., as would be known to one of skill in the art. By causing a particular image area on the photoreceptor belt 10 to be processed by a number of stations, each station corresponding to one primary color, it is apparent that a full-color image, comprising imagewise-placed toners of the different primary colors, will eventually be built-up on

photoreceptor 10. This built-up full-color image is then transferred to a print sheet, such as at transfer corotron 20, and then the print sheet is fused to fix the full-color image thereon.

[0018] In a "hi-fi" full-color printing system, an example of which is shown in Figure 2, there are provided, in addition to the various primary-color imaging stations indicated as C, M, Y, and K, one or more additional imaging stations; in a full hi-fi color system, there would be seven such imaging stations, consisting of not only the CMYK imaging stations, but three additional imaging stations for the RGB colors as well. One additional color station, labeled O, is shown in Figure 2.

[0019] In present printing systems which allow for the use of halftone screens having the same angle and frequency for colors at opposing hue angles a prohibition against the simultaneous printing of the two opposed colorants exists in order to prevent image artifacts due to registration errors between the opposing colors. This concept is discussed more fully in connection with Figures 3a-3c.

[0020] Figure 3a represents a cyan halftone screen 20 including a plurality of dots 22. For purposes of discussion, cyan halftone screen 20 has an angle of 15° and a dot frequency of 60 lpi. Figure 3b is a red halftone screen 24 with halftone dots 26. The red halftone screen 24 is also at 15° and has a frequency of 60 lpi. If the prohibition against simultaneous printing was not enforced, a scenario as shown in Figure 3c could occur. Under ideal circumstances, dot combination 28 would exist where there is an exact registration between cyan dot 22 and red dot 26. However, due to imperfections in the printing process, there is a high probability that in place of an ideal registration, registration errors, i.e. misregistration, such as shown in dot combinations 30 will exist between cyan dots 22 and red dots 26. Such misregistration creates undesirable output prints. Therefore the enforcement against simultaneous printing of the two opposed colorants is a necessary requirement when using dot-on-dot printing arrangements.

[0021] On the other hand, the present invention incorporates a halftone screen with a specific angle and frequency for a first color and, an inverted halftone screen of the same angle and frequency for a second color which has a hue substantially opposite the first color. The inverted halftone screen of the present invention is equivalent to placing the two halftone screens at the same screen angle and frequency, but shifting one screen to be exactly "out of phase" with the other. This creates a dot-off dot printing configuration such as depicted in Figures 4a-4c.

[0022] In Figure 4a, cyan halftone screen 20 identical to that shown in Figure 3a is illustrated. Particularly, this screen is set at a 15° angle and has a frequency of 60 lpi. However, as shown in Figure 4b, the red halftone screen 40 which is also configured at a 15° angle and with a frequency of 60 lpi is formed such that it is inverted in relationship to cyan halftone screen 20. Par-

ticularly, the placement of its dots 42 compared to the placement of dots 22 of the cyan halftone screen 20 allow for dot-off-dot printing. The generation of the inverse screen is accomplished with known halftone formation techniques. Thus, as shown in Figure 4c red dots 42 will exist midway between the centers of cyan dots 22. Implementation of the inverted halftone screen relaxes the constraint existing in other systems, that the two opposed colorants must be mutually exclusive at any given pixel location, and allows the combined area coverage for the two colorants to approach 100%, which is far more than will actually be necessary for most reasonable applications. The dots referred to can in one embodiment be formed in halftone cells in a manner well known in the art.

[0023] Since the screen angles are not coincident, the present invention is robust to registration errors. Also, since the number of different halftone screen angles have not been increased, this configuration does not introduce additional moiré, rosette or other artifacts over conventional four-colorant printing. It is to be understood that the colors, angle and frequency are provided for discussion purposes and the present invention is equally applicable to other colors, angles and frequencies.

[0024] By allowing the opposing colorants to print simultaneously, a number of key advantages are gained for image processing. The first is that the colorants can be chosen to aid in neutral balance. Frequently, the primary colors (CMY) are chosen to maximize different regions of the color gamut without regard to the neutral balance. This is a particularly important issue in ink-jet applications where the selection of dyes is limited. The addition of an extra color can both increase the gamut as well as aid in neutral gray replacement. For instance, there may be two ways of rendering a light neutral color. One is by printing black dots and the other by printing a mixture of, for example, red and cyan in a dot-off dot configuration. Assuming the average color is the same in both cases, it can be expected that the texture will be less visible from the approach of mixing the red and cyan. Thus, using the present invention makes it possible to use multiple colors to replace the use of black to determine gray tones. For example, in the present invention it will be possible to print light and neutral tones such as light grays. This is opposed to printing gray colors using the black dots averaged over a white space. Since the black dot is, in many cases, the most visible color, even independent of the print angle, due to its inherent darkness, there will be less black dots used to create a gray tone, thereby increasing the graininess of an output print.

[0025] On the other hand, by using lighter and more neutral tones of the opposing colors, it is possible to print more dots, and each of the dots will be a little bit lighter in terms of less colorant being used, allowing for a neutral that is less grainy in an output image. This is a benefit of using the opposing colors to be printed at the

same time. Particularly, the merging of these colors provides an improved neutral tone and gray color processing.

[0026] A related issue is the trade-off between colorant area coverage limitations and smoothness of sweeps from neutral to off-neutral regions. Often in printing, such as for ink jet printing, mainly K is used to render dark neutrals, in order to constrain the maximum area coverage near black. However, this can lead to an unstable and non-smooth response as one moves from neutral locations at the point where the colored ink starts printing. The use of opposed colorants around the neutral axis enables a smooth transition. In addition, opposed colorants use less total ink area coverage than would be required if conventional four-colorant (CMYK) or other "hi-fi" systems were used.

[0027] Thus, mixing opposing colorants allows for the movement across the neutral axis in a smooth transition. This concept can be explained in an example of a color sweep from cyan through red. Moving across this color spectrum there will be some neutral or gray level. Therefore when the image sweeps from orange to cyan, if black is used for the neutral or gray level, there will be a transition from red to all black to cyan. What will happen is that the various colorants will need to be turned on and off which can result in a clear step distinction in the color sweep. However, since the present invention can use a combination of colors (such as opposed colors cyan and red as well as orange) to create the neutral grays, there is no movement down to a zero colorant disbursement of the cyan and/or red. Rather the transition moves in a more balanced manner of increasing and decreasing levels of these colorants to create greater uniformity in this transition.

[0028] In general, a halftone configuration that allows the coexistence of opposed colorants affords greater flexibility in the design of hi-fi separation algorithms. It is to be appreciated that while dot-off-dot type printing does not have registration tolerances as tight as dot-on-dot printing, misregistration and dot-growth problems are factors to take into consideration when developing a dot-off-dot printing system using the inverse halftone screen of the present invention. Therefore, the following discussion is provided to describe an example of how the combined area coverage of two opposed colorants (in this example, cyan and orange) can be limited to minimize registration artifacts.

[0029] It is first considered that the contone (e.g. 8-bit) inputs are C (for cyan), and O (for orange), for their respective halftone screens. A constraint of the present invention is to minimize or eliminate the possibility of overlap between these two colorants. Using the present inverted halftone screen design, this means it is required that:

$$O+C \leq 255, \quad (1)$$

with equality only when $O=255$ or $C=255$. Therefore, the

following constraint is imposed:

$$O \leq f(C) \leq 255-C, \quad (2)$$

where $f(C)$ serves as an upper boundary for the amount of orange allowed to coexist with the cyan.

An example of $f(C)$ is:

$$f(C) = 255 \cdot (1 - C/255)^2 \quad (3)$$

A graph representing the foregoing concepts is provided in Figure 5. Outer boundary line 50 shows the 255-C restriction. Lower boundary curve $f(C)$ 52 shows a more refined restriction parameter which can be used to eliminate misregistration concerns and spot overlap which might occur due to spot growth.

[0030] In creating the hi-fi separations, the two opposed colorants are then designed to satisfy constraint (2). Note that the conventional condition of O and C being mutually exclusive reduces to the special case where $f(0) = 255$; and $f(C) = 0$ when $C > 0$. The proposed configuration thus allows for a smoother transition from regions of color space that require cyan to those that require orange.

[0031] It is to be appreciated that while the foregoing examples have involved the use of cyan and orange, the present concepts are equally applicable to other color combinations, non-gamut colors such as silver or gold with black, fluorescent colors and their nearest equivalent or opposed color (e.g. fluorescent red with cyan), or varying intensity of the same color (e.g. dark cyan or light cyan, as will images other than 8-bit images).

[0032] Additionally, whereas Figure 5 shows a specific constraint in accordance with the function $f(C)$, other functions may be available which are equally applicable, and a key point to the constraints designed above is to prevent the overlapping of dots due to the misregistration or oversizing of dots during the printing process.

[0033] The preceding description has discussed the present invention in connection with a hi-fi printing system which uses more than four colorants (i.e. CMYK plus at least one additional color such as red, green, blue, silver, gold, etc.). However, the present invention may be implemented in a printing system which uses less than four colors as well as a system that does not use a black (K) colorant. Rather, instead of the black colorant, an opposing color of primary colors (e.g. CMY) may be used (e.g. one of red, orange, green, blue or other appropriate color) which would still allow generation of the various hues required for printing including a black color obtained by the combination of colorants used within the system. Under such a configuration, a print imaging system not using black may be implemented which still uses the four-level coloring configuration.

Claims

1. A digital printing apparatus configured to print an image having at least two different colors, comprising:
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a first halftone screen associated with a first color, having a plurality of dots, the first halftone screen arranged at a first angle; and
a second halftone screen associated with a 10
second color, having a plurality of dots, the second halftone screen arranged at the first angle and being designed whereby the dots of the first halftone screen do not overlap with the dots of the second halftone screen when the 15
sum of the two colors is less than or equal to 100% coverage.
2. The digital printing apparatus according to claim 1 wherein the second halftone screen is inverse to 20
the first halftone screen, whereby dots of the second halftone screen are a middle distance from a center of four dots of the first halftone screen.
3. In a printing apparatus capable of printing a plurality 25
of colors, a method of simultaneously printing a first color and a second color of opposite hues, comprising the steps of:
forming a first halftone screen having a plurality 30
of dots of the first color;
positioning the first halftone screen at a first angle;
determining a constraint that limits the sum of the two colors to be always less than or equal 35
to 100% coverage;
forming a second halftone screen having a plurality of dots of the second color, wherein the dots of the second halftone screen do not overlap with the dots of the first halftone screen as 40
long as the constraint is satisfied;
positioning the second halftone screen at the first angle; and
printing the color associated with the first halftone screen and the color associated with the 45
second halftone screen.

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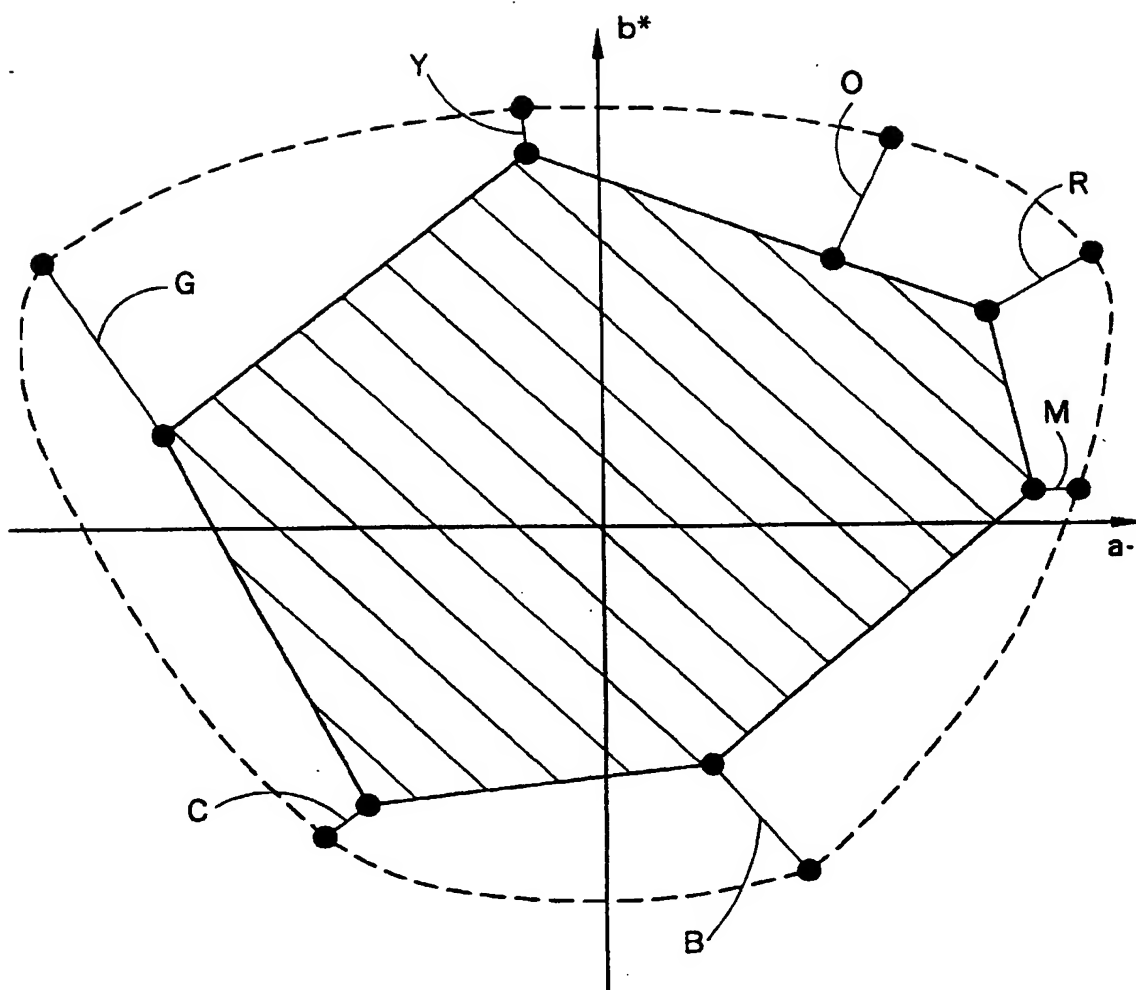


FIG.1

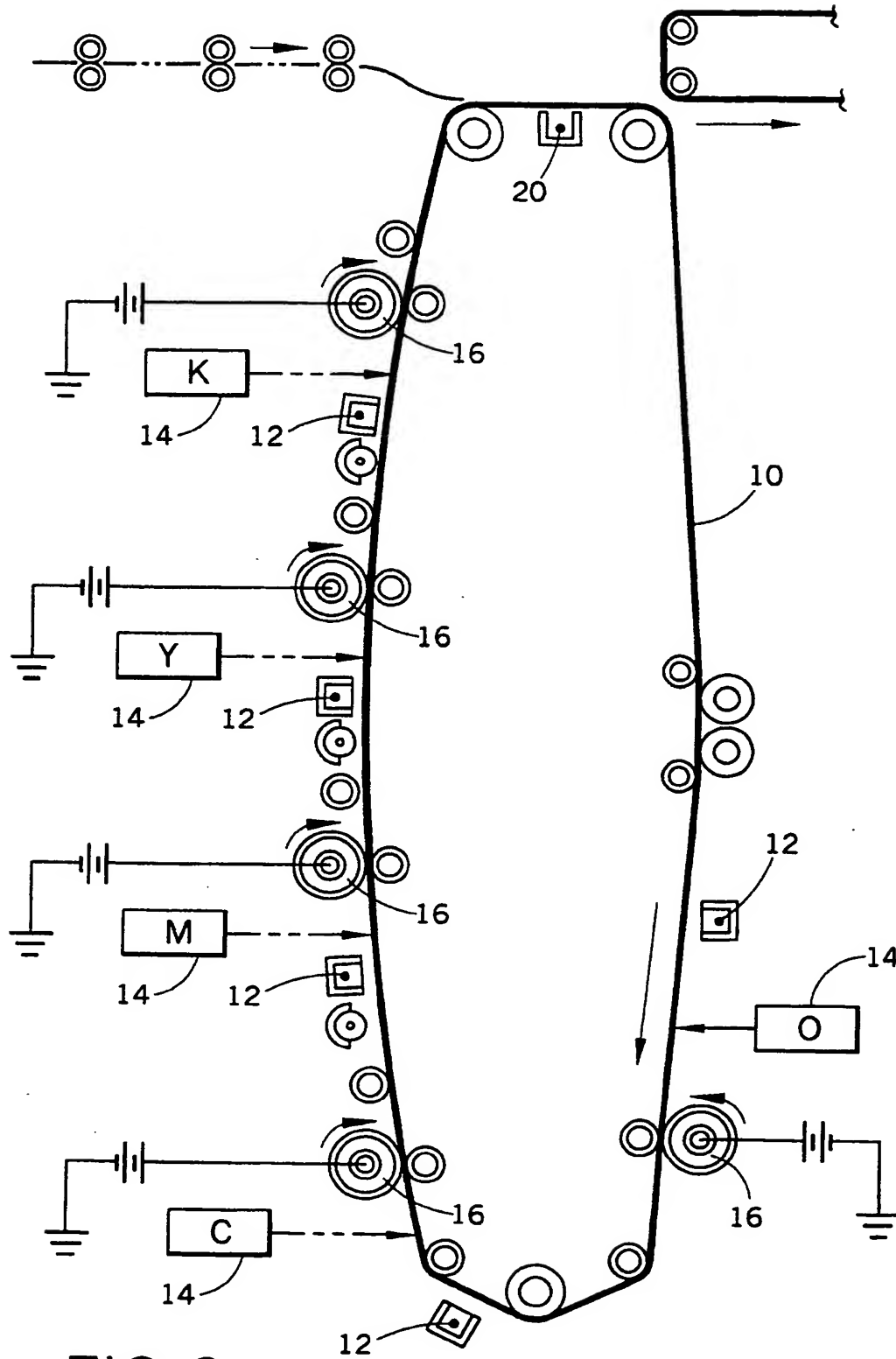


FIG.2

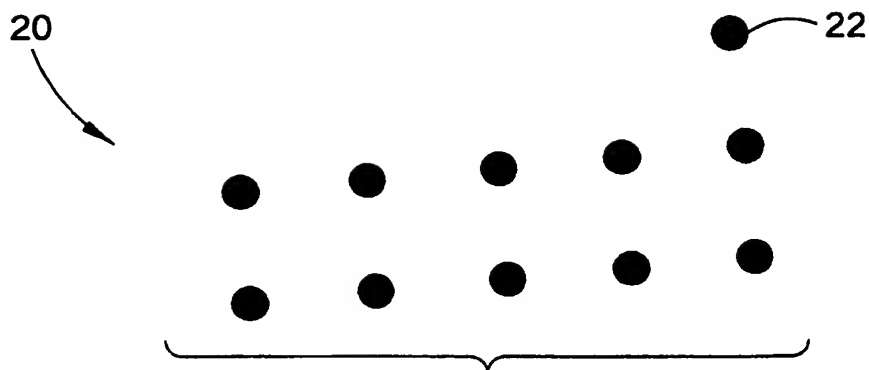


FIG. 3a

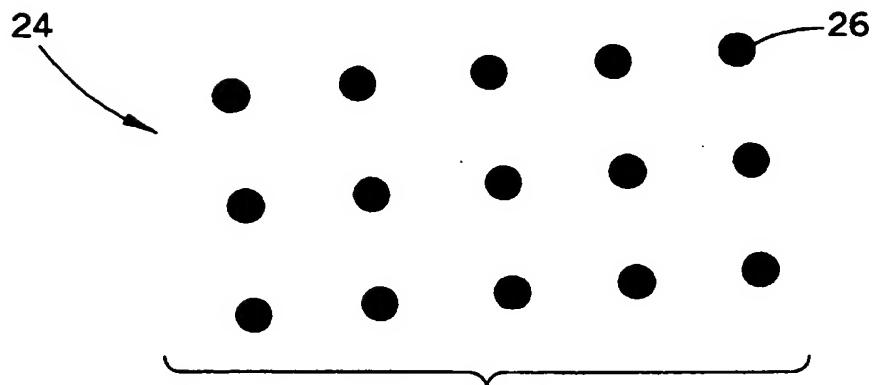


FIG. 3b

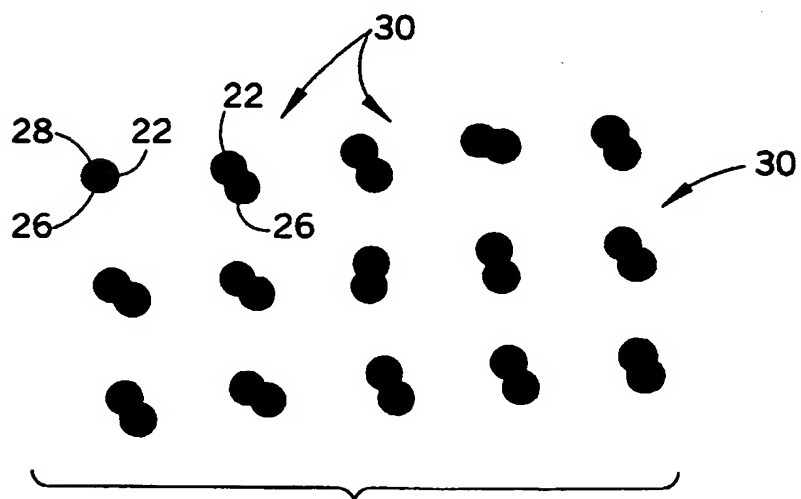


FIG. 3c

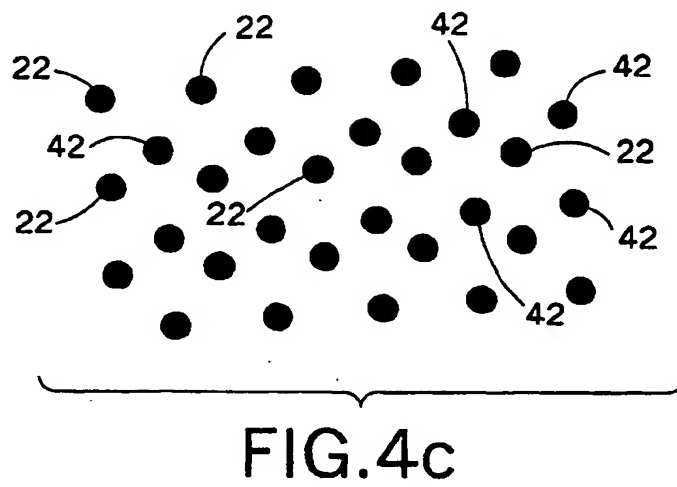
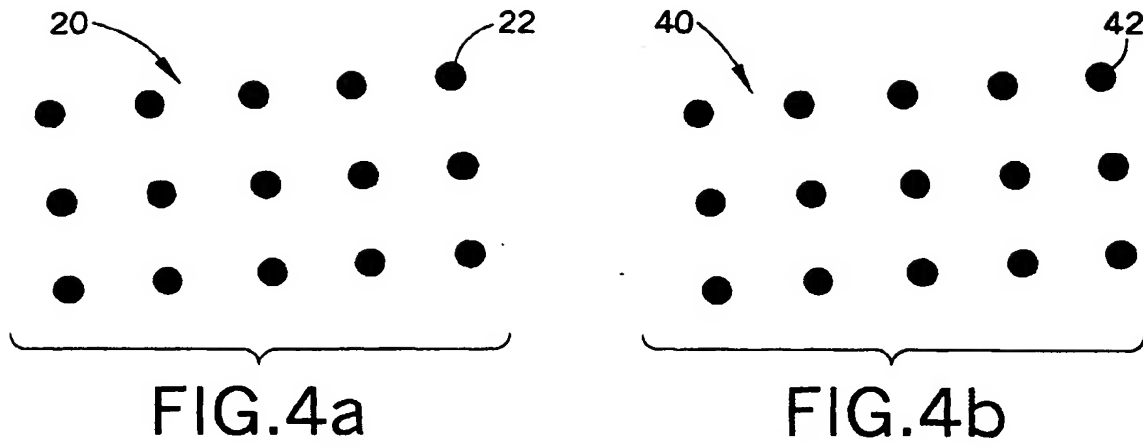
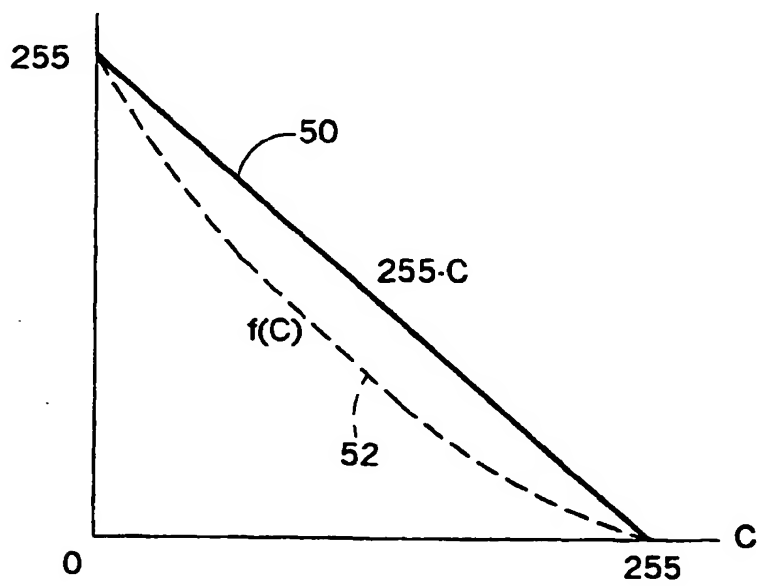
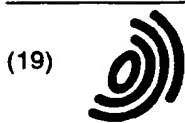


FIG. 5





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(54) Halftoning for hi-fi color inks

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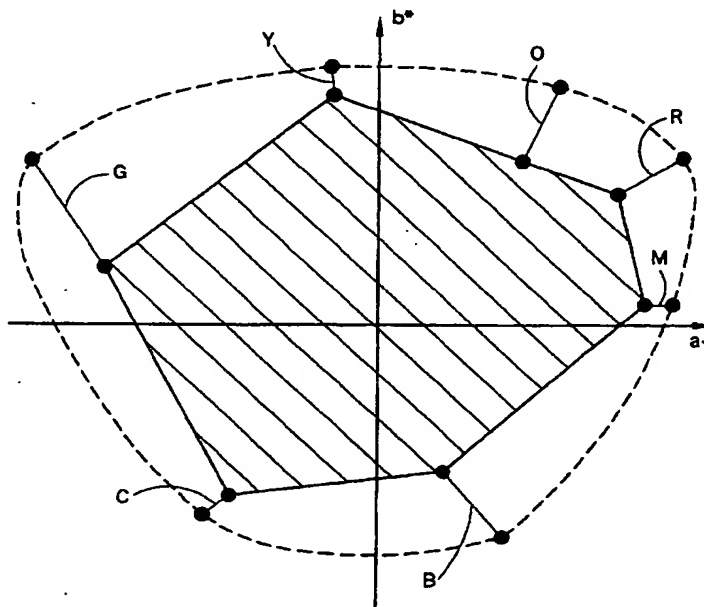


FIG.1

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 99 12 5140

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
A	US 5 077 604 A (KIWOLOWITZ PERRY ET AL) 31 December 1991 (1991-12-31) * abstract * * column 3, line 61 - column 5, line 48 * ---	1-3	H04N1/52
A	US 5 774 229 A (DELABASTITA PAUL A) 30 June 1998 (1998-06-30) * abstract * ---	1-3	
A	US 4 500 919 A (SCHREIBER WILLIAM F) 19 February 1985 (1985-02-19) * abstract * -----	1-3	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
			H04N

Place of search THE HAGUE	Date of completion of the search 11 December 2001	Examiner Hubeau, R
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**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
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EP 99 12 5140

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